

EXCHANGE:
Closing Quotations—
T.T. London 24/954d.
On Demand 24/954d.

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1858)

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October 25, 1917, Temperature 6 a.m. 74 2 p.m. 81
Humidity " 84 " 62

October 25, 1916, Temperature 6 a.m. 74 2 p.m. 76
Humidity " 81 " 74

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 29.86.

7785 日十初月九

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1917.

四拜禮 號伍廿月十英港香

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REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

A GREAT BATTLE IN THE WEST.

MOST IMPORTANT SINCE 1914.

French Capture Eight Thousand Prisoners.

London, October 24.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The enemy delivered two other counter-attacks last night. In one case he attempted to advance along a line from Westroosbeke to the Poelcapelle road, but when two hundred yards from our new positions he was engaged by our infantry with rifle and machine-gun fire. He was beaten off with loss. The survivors, endeavouring to withdraw, were caught by our artillery barrage and again suffered heavily. A second attack, in considerable strength, immediately to the north of the Tyne-Staden Railway, also met with rifle and machine-gun fire and was driven off. Early this morning another attack on our positions at Houthulst Forest, north-east of Veldhoek, was completely repulsed, leaving prisoners in our hands. A less powerful attempt against the fortified farm captured yesterday south-east of Poelcapelle was equally unsuccessful. Reciprocal artillery firing is active to-day, despite the unfavourable weather. Flying yesterday was almost prevented by the weather until the afternoon. Our aeroplanes, despite the rain and bad visibility, co-operated with the infantry's attack, continuously reporting progress and assisting with machine-guns. Many rounds were fired at ground targets, including machine-gun emplacements and troops in shell holes and marshing, and in villages. Many bombs were dropped during the day on billets, huts, and infantry in shell holes and trenches. The enemy has dropped many bombs during the last few nights on our forward areas, but his machines were not nearly so active last night, except in the neighbourhood of Dunkirk. One, as soon as it was dark, vigorously attacked seven aerodromes. Bombs fell near the hangars and aeroplanes on the ground. The railway station at Courtrai was later attacked and a train was hit, the rear portion bursting into flames. There was little air fighting. Two of the enemy's machines were brought down and two of ours collided over the enemy's lines. One other is missing.

Seven Futile Counter-Attacks.

London, October 24.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The enemy last evening re-attacked our positions in Houthulst Wood against the junction of the Anglo-French armies. We completely repulsed him. Since Monday, the enemy has delivered seven counter-attacks without achieving any material results at any point. The Gloucesters successfully raided to the south-east of Gavrelle. They killed a number and blew up several dug-outs. They also took a few prisoners.

The German "Rabbit Warrens."

London, October 24.
Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters says:—The ground in today's Battle of the Aisne is sown with pitfalls in the shape of quarries or underground stone workings. Many are capable of sheltering hundreds of men. These quarries are scattered along the crest and honeycomb the slopes of the ravines leading to the Valley of Ailette and offer complete security from bombardment, except by the heaviest calibre. Some, however, are considered absolutely shell proof. These subterranean strongholds have been converted into modern field fortresses and many have been linked up by underground passages with sally-ports in the German trenches, held by strong garrisons of picked troops. The artillery preparation began at 7.15 and increased gradually to last night's paroxysm of violence, surpassing the preparations for the Somme, Verdun and Flanders battles. The roofs and exits of the underground fortresses were pounded with the heaviest guns, with a view to smashing the roofs and blocking the entrances. Whenever the aeroplanes reported a breach, a flood of lighter shells was concentrated thereon with complete confusion. Aerial photographs demonstrated the substantial damage done to these Boche rabbit warrens. The roof of the great Mont Parnasse quarry, capable of harbouring a brigade, has been pierced, and likewise the big Guilan quarry, in the centre. The enemy resistance on the right was at Fort Malmeson, on the highest point of the plateau, which the French "heavies" battered out of recognition. The front of the attack measured six miles from Vauxaillon to Le Royere Farm. The French assaulted in the darkness with such speed that before daylight all the first objectives had been carried and a thousand prisoners counted. Present indications give reason to believe that the whole German line on the western plateau must give way, the enemy employing in the morning in their threatened lines at least six divisions, who were ordered to hold on at all costs. A battle is raging for the possession of the western end of the long narrow barrier between the valleys of the Aisne and Ailette. This barrier between the rivers bars the approach from the south to Lyon and is the strongest natural fortress in Northern France and the corner-stone of the Hindenburg Line. On a relief map it resembles a fantastically carved arch, of which a narrow and irregular hilt expands at Epin de Chevigny into a head consisting of a jumble of spires and promontories, the spires being the Aisne plateau with an average height of 850 feet and varying in width from a thousand yards to two miles. The possessor of the main crest commands the Aisne Valley to the south and the Ailette Valley to the north and to the east from Chevigny. The enemy holds the crest, and the object of today's battle is to deprive the Boche of it. Everywhere along the crest the Germans face the French across a most narrow space, in places only twenty yards apart. The battle must be fought out on this narrow crest and ridge. French possession of the ridge will render German tenancy of the Ailette Valley beyond practically impossible. The French preparations were vast and included the building of emplacements for hundreds of guns, new roads and railways.

To Grips at Last.

London, October 24.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that yesterday's Battle on the Aisne was one of the most important since 1914. Long months of preparation on both sides really brought France and Germany to grips in this conflict, for which the Germans massed their best troops and most powerful material. The French success was complete. They pushed beyond Fort Malmeson, which is the key to the Ailette Valley. Numerous German natural underground fortresses were smashed by shrapnel shells and the occupants

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

A GREAT BATTLE IN THE WEST.

7,500 Prisoners.

London, October 24.
A French communique says:—North of the Aisne, the attack this morning developed in a most brilliant manner, despite fog and rain, against the formidable defences garrisoned by Germany's best troops. The first rush captured a line marked by the Kruty and Bothery quarries. Then Fort Malmeson in the centre fell, and the French, pushing forward, expelled the enemy from the Mont Parnasse quarry. Progress on the left was equally successful. The villages of Allement and Vandesson were taken, and on our right, we carried the line to the heights commanding Fargay-Filain. Our troops in the centre, hustling the fresh enemy reserves, stormed the village of Chairgaston and the advance here reached a depth of two-and-a-quarter miles. The enemy losses were most heavy. Seven thousand five hundred prisoners have, up to now, been counted. The enormous booty includes twenty-five guns. Our aviators worked most admirably in the bad weather, keeping 160 feet above the lines.

Biggest Artillery Battle of War.

London, October 24.
Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters says that in the evening the enemy reserves massed at Ailette village were being decimated by French shells and were unable to move to help their comrades on the plateau or to retreat to safety behind the river. Many units have been foodless for twenty-four hours. The battle, from an artillery point of view, was the most important of the war. Never, except on certain occasions in Flanders during the summer, has there been such an enormous concentration of gunpower. The preparation lasted for many days and the final hurricane between three and five in the morning was of the most terrific intensity. It was one of those rare occasions of a big infantry attack in the darkness and at a hour later, at daybreak, the battle had already retreated beyond the skyline and only the distant smoke and shell flashes showed that the fight for Malmeson was still undecided. The famous first Prussian Grenadiers defended Malmeson.

Three German Colonels Captured.

London, October 24.
A French communique states:—The night has been generally calm on the whole front of attack on the Aisne. The enemy has not counter-attacked, but has merely bombarded our new lines, especially in the region of Vandesson. We are organising our gains. So far, we have taken 8,000 prisoners, including 180 officers, belonging to eight different Divisions, including two of the Guards, and also the staff of three regiments, including three Colonels. It is confirmed that two enemy Divisions placed in reserve behind the front participated in yesterday's fighting and were severely handled. A violent enemy attack to the north-east of Hill 244, on the right bank of the Meuse, was repelled after a desperate fight. The enemy gained a footing in our advanced line, but a vigorous counter-attack completely drove him out and our line was entirely restored. A German attempt on the Courieres crest failed, with heavy enemy losses.

Latest British Report.

London, October 24.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We took a few prisoners last night. There were patrol encounters south-west of Havrincourt. Enemy artillery is active against the Houthulst Forest positions. We carried out counter-battery work and destructive bombardment at different points. Our artillery caused a large explosion in the Nieuport sector. The weather is wet and stormy. The aeroplane which was missing on Sunday has been located and the pilot is slightly wounded.

A German Report.

London, October 24.
A German wireless official message states:—The French did not continue their attack on Chemin des Dames.

Fresh Successes Hourly.

London, October 24.
Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters states:—The success of the new advance has exceeded all expectations, fresh captures being signalled hourly. The attack is comparable to the brilliant operations at Verdun in October and December of last year. The victory is due equally to the wonderful preparatory work of the artillery and the gallantry of the infantry. The latter often fought very hard before reaching their objectives, for the resistance in places was desperate, especially on the right. The French advanced at a great speed, following the barrage of the 75's, which was extremely deep in order to give most effective support. They simply swept over every kind of obstacle. There are innumerable feats of individual courage. As an officer of the High Command remarked to me, "One could kneel before some of these men."

GERMANS ON ITALIAN FRONT.

London, October 24.
An Italian official message states:—The enemy has concentrated strong forces, of which a large proportion are German. Very intense artillery firing took place during the night on portions of the Julian Front between Ronzon and the northern portion of Bainsizza. This marked the beginning of an attack, but owing to bad weather the fire decreased at dawn.

London, October 24.
Reuter's correspondent at the Italian Headquarters states:—Practically the whole of the Austrian Army is now on the Italian Front. Also there are strong German reinforcements which are apparently intended to attack Tolmino, perhaps in order to force the Italians to abandon the Bainsizza Plateau and retire to the right of the Isonzo.

London, October 24.
A German official report says:—Our combined attack on the Italian Front is progressing. We have taken some thousands of prisoners.

THE SWEDISH DIPLOMATIC POUCHES.

London, October 24.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington, the Swedish Legation having given a satisfactory assurance to the British Embassy, the latter is handing over the diplomatic pouches to the Swedish Legation.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

ESCAPED FROM GULF OF RIGA.

Russian Warships Join the Baltic Fleet.

London, October 24.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, a message from Helsingfors states that the Russian warships in the Gulf of Riga have succeeded in re-joining the main Baltic Squadron.

Later.
The successful junction of the Riga Squadron with the main fleet was due to the strategy of Admiral Radcoff, who outwitted tremendous German efforts to entrap him. Admiral Radcoff's squadron entered Finnish waters on October 19. The crew of the main fleet lined up on the decks and gave an enthusiastic welcome to their comrades.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

A Speedy Peace Favoured.

London, October 24.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that the local Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, at a stormy sitting, adopted a Maximist resolution in favour of a speedy peace, accusing M. Kerensky of wishing to surrender Petrograd to the enemy, and demanding the handing over of all power to soldiers, instructing the Executive to propose an armistice to all nations, but, pending peace, Petrograd must be defended and the combativeness of the Army restored.

The Army's Food Problem.

London, October 24.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that at the Preliminary Parliament, which is being held pending the meeting of the Constituent Assembly, General Verkhovsky, Minister of War, declared that the main object of the enemy in penetrating into Russia was to produce a psychological effect which would drive Russia to a dishonourable peace. Commanders and regimental committees were beginning to work amicably to restore the combativeness of the Army, but the provisioning of the Army was seriously hampered by the refusal of certain provinces, which had plenty of bread, to give it to the Army. The Government proposed to establish regimental disciplinary tribunals which would settle all cases in forty-three hours. Those guilty of indiscipline would be severely penalised.

Admiral Verderewsky, Minister of Marine, referred to the feeble productivity of the munition works and the disorganisation of transport. Women must work day and night in order that Russia should not be even weaker in the spring than she was now. He admitted that the relations between the officers and the blue-jackets was very strained at Helsingfors, where there was bloodshed, but the question of discipline was spontaneously settled on a basis of mutual confidence by sailors and officers of warships participating in the battles in the Gulf of Riga.

General Alexieff declared that unless normal economic life was restored, Russia would cease to be a great power. The Army must save itself, as it could not at present depend on the rear.

M. Kerensky protested against General Alexieff's statement that the Army was incapable of fulfilling its duty, and declared that, but for fanatics and traitors, Russia and the Allies would have had an honourable peace by Christmas.

TROUBLE IN AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

Serious Food and Political Riots.

London, October 24.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Rome, a Bernese telegram states that apparently the continuance of the closing of the Austro-Hungarian frontier is due to serious internal conditions in Austro-Hungary. Grave disorders, said to be of political origin, occurred at Braun. Troops intervened and there were a number of casualties. Very serious food riots at Pressburg resulted in the destruction of property. Frequent riots have occurred at Vienna and Leibach, in which the rioters are reported to have blown up many important munition depots.

THE ANGLO-DUTCH DIFFERENCE.

Foreign Minister's Retort to England.

London, October 24.
Reuter's correspondent at the Hague says that, in the Chamber, the Foreign Minister said that the Government strongly protested at Great Britain's scarcely friendly attempt to exercise pressure regarding the transit of sand and gravel from Germany to Belgium, but without result. The Government had not received proofs from Great Britain that the sand and gravel was destined for military purposes. The Government declined, through pressure of any belligerent, to neglect Treaty obligations to another party.

POLITICAL CHANGES IN GERMANY.

London, October 24.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, a message from Berlin states that Herr von Helfferich has been relieved of the post of Minister of Interior. Herr von Schwaner, Under Secretary, has been appointed Secretary of State. A new Imperial Department of Economics has been created to deal with social, economic and political questions which were formerly handled by the Ministry of the Interior.

GERMAN RETREAT IN EAST AFRICA.

London, October 24.
Reuter's correspondent with the British forces in East Africa telegraphs:—The enemy is still retreating in the Mahenge area. Under pressure in the Kilwa area, the enemy is pushing south, resisting desperately. He is also given no peace in the Lindi area. Many deserters are coming in. The spirits of our troops are excellent.

THE DOMINIONS AND PEACE.

London, October 24.
In the House of Commons, Mr. B. Hont asked for an assurance that no peace negotiations would be begun without the full knowledge and consent of the representatives of the great Dominions. Mr. Bonar Law replied that the Government would certainly not enter into peace negotiations without prior consultation with the Dominions.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, October 24.
Silver is quoted at 41 7/8. The market is dull.

London, October 24.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington, negotiations for the purchase of six millions of Mexican silver pesos from the Mexican Government, for melting and coining of subsidiary silver, have broken off.

THE TURF.

London, October 24.

The Cesarewitch resulted as follows:—

Farore 1.
Ivanhoe 2.
Race Book 3.
Seventeen ran; won by three lengths, a length between second and third. The betting was: 100 to 7 Farore; 100 to 6 Ivanhoe; 160 to 13 Race Book.

FOOD CONTROL AT HOME.

Importance of Co-operative Societies.

In appointing Food Control Committees local authorities were asked by Lord Rhonda to "consider the desirability of taking full advantage of the experience and advice of representatives of co-operative societies and other traders in their area."

In some cases the local authority has chosen representatives of the co-operative movement, and of private traders to be members of the Food Control Committee. In certain districts it is proposed to invite such representatives to act in an advisory capacity. These measures are entirely in accord with the note already issued by the Ministry of Food.

Lord Rhonda learns, however, that some local authorities, while deciding to appoint men having a personal interest in business connected with food supply, have refrained from appointing any representative of the co-operative movement. His view is that in any district where a co-operative society exists, its representative should be taken into counsel on the same conditions as representatives of private traders.

These societies, while they are in a position to supply valuable trade experience, also represent in a special degree the interests of the consumer. Lord Rhonda asks local authorities, therefore, to consider the desirability of appointing a representative of the co-operative movement as a member of the Food Control Committee, even though it has been decided not to include trade representatives on the committee.

He regards it as of the greatest importance that Food Control Committees should secure at the outset the full confidence of the public in their areas, and he urges that the interests of the consumer should be the first consideration to be borne in mind by local authorities when appointing them. He is confident that these objects will not have been fully secured unless full advantage is taken of the advice of the co-operative movement in districts where co-operative societies exist.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

"Camelot" at Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—graph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

"Camelot" at Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—graph—9.15 p.m.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27.

Gymkhana Meeting at Happy Valley, 2.30 p.m.
Royal Opera House—9.15 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre—9.15 p.m.

NOTICES.

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NOTICES.

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" 50	1.85
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" 100	2.40
" 50	1.20

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HOTEL MANSIONS.

GENERAL NEWS.

An Aged Devonian.
 Miss Jane Walsford, of Newton Abbot, Devon, has just celebrated the 103rd anniversary of her birthday.

Three Brothers Poisoned.
 Three Coventry boys, named McLean, sons of a soldier at the front, have been poisoned through eating deadly nightshade berries. One of the three, Alexander, aged nine years, has died. The two others are recovering.

Severe Storm in Isle of Wight.
 A severe storm, accompanied by hail, thunder, lightning, and a phenomenal rainfall, occurred on the 24th ult. in the Isle of Wight. The high wind did much damage in the orchards, and harvest work was temporarily stopped.

A Sportsman's Parson.
 At Rochester police reports, the Rev. H. M. Johnson, rector of St. John's Church, the starter of the swimming races, after dispatching the competitors, himself plunged into the river and beat the winner of the eight-mile race by four minutes.

A Murderer's Death.
 The death from cerebral hemorrhage has occurred in Maidstone Prison, of James Greenley, aged 60, who was sentenced to death at Stafford for murder in 1914, and was afterwards reprieved, the sentence being commuted to penal servitude for life.

Railway Orphans.
 Street collections were made throughout London in aid of the Orphan Fund of the National Union of Railwaymen. The fund supports over 2,600 orphan children until they reach the age of 14, and its needs may be gathered from the fact that last year some 500 railway servants were killed whilst engaged in the performance of their duties.

£4,500 Dropped into the Sea.
 An iron box containing \$4,500 in silver sent for the relief of the Serbian Army, after its march across country, to the Adriatic, fell into the sea at Durazzo when being landed, said Sir Chas. Harris, Assistant Financial Secretary to the War Office, giving evidence before the Committee of Public Accounts. A diver was sent down, but failed to recover it.

Marriage of the Earl of Wilton.
 The Earl of Wilton, B.N., was very quietly married at the Chapel Royal, Savoy, to Miss Brenda Petersen, daughter of Mr. William Petersen, the shipping magnate. The earl, who is in his 22nd year, has had the unusual experience of being announced in the papers as engaged to two different ladies within a few months. He has been active service under Admiral Beatty.

Veteran Officer's Funeral.
 Brigade Surgeon Edwin Seward, aged 90, was buried at Ryde last month. He was attached to the Indian Navy during the Mutiny; as medical officer at Baroda he figured in the trial following the attempted poisoning of the Resident, Sir E. Robt. Phayre, and as Political Agent at Zanzibar he saw Livingstone off on his last journey into the African interior.

Chalk and Talk.
 At the conference on "New Ideals in Education" at Bedford College Miss E. Holmes said the average teacher of to-day, could think of no other way of teaching than grouping pupils into classes and educating them by chalk and talk. That meant that the older children had to mark time during the most critical years of their life, and all desire to continue education died of sheer impatience.

C.O. Living as a Woman.
 A detective's smart discovery of a conscientious objector, dressed and living as a woman in Bristol was told to the magistrates recently. He went to a house where two persons, who claimed to be sisters, were living. Suspecting one, a sudden pull at the hair revealed a wig. The wearer, Alfred Goodman Dunn, aged 40, admitted it was stated, that he was a conscientious objector, and that he had posed as a woman to evade military service. He and his companion, Lillian Fletcher, were charged with failing to report under the National Registration Act. They had come to Bristol from Milbury last July. The case was adjourned.

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GENERAL NEWS.

A Family of Patriarchs.
Six brothers and sisters—the eldest, Mr. Thomas Sidge, 90 years of age, and the youngest 70—were present at a family gathering at King's Hall-road, Hockley.

French Ban War-Time Dancing.
Paris, Aug. 18.—As the result of strong protests published in the Paris Press by leading people of Desvilles, the famous resort of the Calvados department, against the dancing of the tango in the local and neighboring Casinos, which was described as a scandal in time of war, the Prefect of Calvados Department has issued an order forbidding dancing in the various watering-places of his department.

New Poems by Mr. Hardy.
We may not hope for another story from our only illustrious novelist, Mr. Thomas Hardy. But he promises us, this autumn, a volume of poetry, "Moments of Vision and Miscellaneous Verses." It is announced by the Macmillans, in whose list Mr. Hardy's chief work as a poet, "The Dynasts," has now taken an established place. He once said to somebody who asked for another novel, "Why, I have put three novels into 'The Dynasts.'"

A New Anesthetic.
Excellent results are being obtained at the First General Hospital, Camberwell, from the use of a new anesthetic, consisting of nitrous oxide (laughing gas) mixed with oxygen and, if necessary, ether. It is predicted that it will supersede chloroform in the majority of operations. The chief points in its favour are the rapidity with which the patient returns to consciousness and the absence of the unpleasant taste which chloroform causes.

Rev. R. J. Campbell.
The Press Association is requested by the Rev. R. J. Campbell to publish the following denial of the report that he is returning to London from Birmingham:—"The simple fact is, I have consented to preach at St. Peter's, Vere Street, on Sundays for three months, beginning September 30. I have taken no steps to terminate my engagement at Birmingham Cathedral. My associations there have been too pleasant for me to be in any hurry to do so."

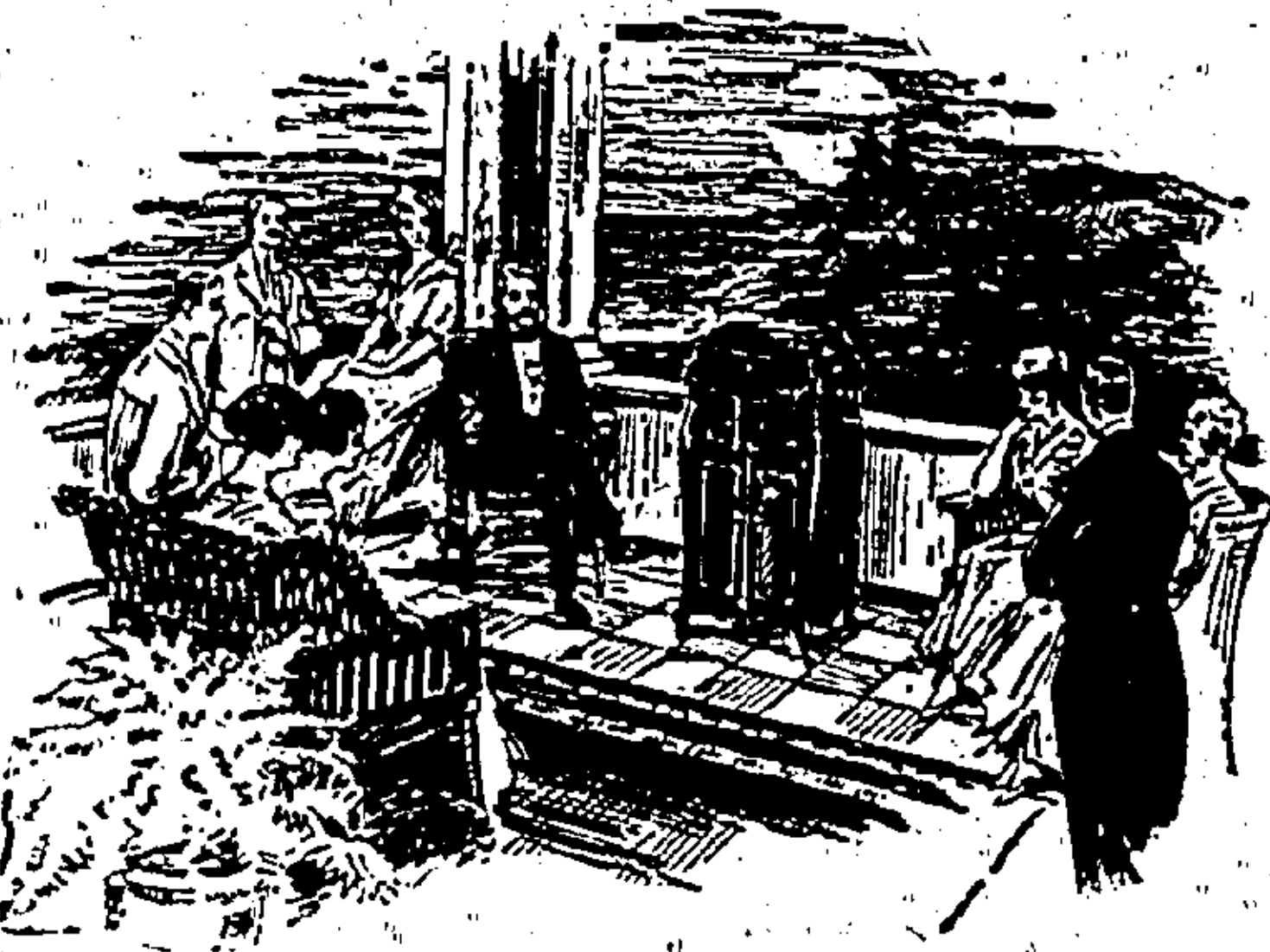
Judge and a Snuff-Box.
At London Sessions, a defendant, who was asked by Mr. Broomfield if he had pawned a snuff box which was handed to him, observed that he would never pawn "a wretched old thing like that." Mr. Lawrie (the Judge).—"Let me have a look at the wretched old thing." Have you ever been to Christie's? The prisoner.—Once or twice. Mr. Lawrie.—They sell a lot of "wretched old things" at Christie's and they often fetch most money.

Soldier Saved by His Horse.
Bombardier E. Wood, R.F.A., in a letter to friends at Deal, says: "While serving on the Salonica front I was sent out one dark and rainy night on mounted patrol. I got lost in the mountains. I came to a deep ravine, but did not know it until my horse snorted and came to a sudden halt. I coaxed her well, but she would go no further, and when I investigated the cause with my electric torch I found I was on the brink of a deep ravine some 300 ft. down. When I reached my battery the next morning I gave my mare an extra bag of corn."

Channel Tunnel After War?
Mr. Buxar Law's announcement that nothing can be done with regard to the Channel Tunnel scheme until after the war has disappointed, but not surprised, the supporters of the movement. They do not mean, however, to defer consideration of the project beyond the end of the war. They claim that it is more earnestly advocated than ever, not only here, but in France, Italy, Switzerland, and Belgium. They have every reason to believe that, when the war is over, the undertaking will be approved, and work begun with little delay. Shortly after the reassembling of Parliament, Mr. Fell, as chairman of the House of Commons Channel Tunnel Committee, will seek an opportunity for the discussion of the subject, and, if possible, legislation to be taken upon the subject of which action has been taken.

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GERMANY AND HER COLONIES.

Why They Cannot be Returned.

The reason why Germany can never be allowed to regain control of her Colonies in the Pacific or in Africa is, writes Mr. Sydney Brook, that she cannot be trusted to govern them in a civilized manner. Wherever she has effected a lodgment she has used it as a base to build up a formidable military power and to intrigue against her neighbors. The German Colonies have never been Colonies in any real sense. They have been nests of machine guns and of plotting officials. It is doubtful whether the whole of Greater Germany ever contained 10,000 genuine German settlers. The German Colonies have simply been so many parade grounds on which German officers drilled the natives to carry out schemes of conquest, and General Smuts has warned us that if Germany could tap the man-power of Central Africa she might renew on an even greater scale her present attempt to subdue the world. Therefore if there is to be security in Africa or anywhere else Germany must once and for all be eliminated. There is a certain comity among the colonizing Powers of the world. Germany has violated it. There are certain standards of conduct and policy among the white peoples who are responsible for the development of Africa and back-

ward communities. To the Germans these standards have meant nothing. A nation that regards its overseas holdings as so many fortresses, so many jumping-off grounds from which to spring at its neighbors, is not only an international nuisance but an international menace. Now that we have got it under it would be sheer insanity to allow it to rise again. But there is another reason why Germany's Colonies are lost to her for ever. It is that the natives would rather be exterminated than pass again under German rule. Even if we were to restore her possessions to her unconditionally she would have to reconquer them one by one. Her bullying insensitiveness has earned for her the unanimous hatred of the 12,000,000 natives who were once under her sway. There are black spots on the record of all European peoples in their dealings with Africans and Asiatics, but there is none so black as the damning tale of Germany's treatment of the Hereros. All the cruelties and all the cruelties of which the German mind and character are capable were summed up in that horrible episode.

Two Drill Halls Presented.
Colonel Sir H. Wacollier, of Chiddingfold, Surrey, who is now serving in France, has presented to the Government the two drill halls at Haslemere and Farncombe which he erected in 1909 at a cost of £11,000 to assist the Territorial Force when in course of formation.

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Entrance only at the Garden Gate in Upper Albert Road.
Price of Admission:—Adults, 20 cents.
Children, 10 cents.

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HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE FIFTH GYMKHANA MEETING OF THE SEASON will be held at HAPPY VALLEY on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, commencing at 3.15 P.M.
The Charge of Admission will be \$1.00 for others than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club or Gymkhana Club.
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Free.
The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.
Hongkong, 24th October, 1917.

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Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1917.

THE PRIME MINISTER'S CLARION CALL.

Like a veritable clarion call, the great speech which Mr. Lloyd George delivered on Monday in the Albert Hall, London, will resound throughout the Empire, throughout every nation in the civilized world, stimulating those fighting in the great cause of Right over Might and, conversely, sounding the knell to those hopes of an early peace that have for some time past been entertained by Germany, deluded by her ephemeral success in Russia into the belief, as on the occasion of the collapse of Roumania, that peace negotiations would be eagerly welcomed by the Allies. "We must settle this once and for all," said the Prime Minister, and what he wished to settle was the question that is still in doubt—and will certainly remain in doubt if a premature peace is effected—namely that war, with all its horrors, should be at the end of this great struggle a thing of the past. Then the Prime Minister there is no other more anxiously longing for peace. Thus to him one can well imagine what it must have meant to have to say that he "had scanned the horizon and could not see any terms in sight which would lead to an enduring peace." And that view will be endorsed by every honest man equally as anxious as the Prime Minister to bring about a stoppage of the horrible carnage that continues with unabated zest. "The only terms which are possible now are terms ending in an armed truce—an armed truce ending in an even more fearful struggle." This is so patent to all, with perhaps the exception of a comparatively small body of peace-at-any-price fanatics, that it has long since been accepted by the public generally not only of the United Kingdom, but likewise of all the other Allied nations.

From beginning to end Mr. Lloyd George's speech is an eloquent plea to all to realize the necessity for remaining firm in that attitude and of giving the enemy no cause to think that we long for peace before the great aim which we have set ourselves to attain are accomplished. That time is on our side was like-wise forcibly emphasised. "Waiting means winning," says the Premier. "Cultivate endurance and steadfastness." That is what is wanted, for that in the end is what will wear down the enemy more than anything else. It is quite evident that both in Bulgaria and in Turkey, as was the case long ago in Austria-Hungary, the masses are on the verge of despair. Economically these countries, particularly Austria-Hungary, appear to be in a state of collapse, and the hand of order holds sway on the most specious pretexts, such as the invincibility of the German Armies in France and Flanders, which, gradually and steadily are being beaten back with heavy losses to the enemy; to the certainty of success for their submarine campaign, which, serious as it undoubtedly is, is now no longer the menace it was; and to their ability to cause one or more of the Allies to secede and agree to a separate peace. They likewise believe, or pretend to believe, that it is not improbable that among the British themselves they will be able to sow so much dissension as will also lead to peace negotiations.

These are the flimsy hopes upon which rests the little unity that exists between Germany and her misguided Allies. It is a very insecure foundation, and, as the Premier points out, time and our strength of will, the continued bravery of our soldiers at the various Fronts, and the patience, steadfastness, and endurance of those not so engaged, will surely overthrow the enemy and lead to a peace worth having, worth fighting for—worthy of the great struggle we have been waging and of the tremendous sacrifices we have been called upon to make. We have but to continue in endurance and steadfastness, while maintaining the struggle as at present and awaiting the great assistance that is certain to come to our aid from America and from a re-vitalised Russia. With such assistance, the progress that is being slowly made and maintained at present will be so accelerated that a victory such as we are striving for will at last be within our reach.

The Typhoon Shelter.

It will be remembered that shortly after the heavy gale of August last we commented on the insecurity of the new harbour of refuge at Moakokteri, as shown by the fact that quite a number of craft which sought shelter there suffered rather serious damage. The matter was brought at Tuesday's meeting of the Legislative Council, when the Hon. Mr. Pollock asked when the erection of a screen wall at the southern entrance was likely to be carried out. The reply of the Director of Public Works was not, according to our way of thinking, in any sense adequate or satisfactory. Briefly, it was that as yet there had not been sufficient experience to show what was necessary to be done, and that, while the shelter performed its part well as a wave protector, no effective protection could ever be secured against wind. If that is really the case, then no further experience can be of value, for what can possibly remain to be done if the refuge forms a sufficient protection from waves and can never be effective so far as wind is concerned? But, from what we have heard, the present walls are in no sense sufficiently high to keep back the heavy seas.

A Bad Site?

A huge sum of money has been spent on this undertaking, but if the "blow" of August is anything to go by, it is much to be doubted if full value for it will ever be secured. We cannot agree with Mr. Chatham that the damage then done was not serious. In any case, whatever the extent of it, it is likely to be much greater when a real typhoon strikes the Colony. We are afraid, indeed, that there is now some justification for the view that the site of this so-called harbour of refuge has been badly chosen. Most of the damage done in typhoons is by the terrific winds that prevail; yet we are now informed that the shelter can never offer any real protection from gales. We do not wish to be unduly pessimistic, but we are very much afraid that this harbour will never, in its present state, fully serve the purposes for which it was intended.

Russia Reviving.

It is good and encouraging to read that the Russian war vessels, which the Germans claimed to have bottled up in the Gulf of Riga, have managed to get clear of the enemy, and have succeeded in rejoining the main Baltic Squadron. This should prove as efficacious in adding zest to the Russians' efforts both on land and sea as in disconcerting the enemy's hopes and upsetting his plans. The Russians' successful manoeuvre is stated to have been due to the strategy of Admiral Rozhkov, who is certainly deserving of high praise, if it is really the case that he managed to give the huge enemy opposition the slip without apparently any loss. Such admirable strategy gives rise to hopes that the Russian Navy, working in unison, may yet do something worthy of a great country engaged in a great cause. At any rate, what has just been done clears from the Russian Navy the stigma that seemed to be only too well deserved by the inaction of a certain portion of it and by the impotence of another portion in the face of a strong enemy force. If the Russian Navy and the Russian Army, backed by the incalculable resources of their vast country, would work together, supported by a united instead of a distracted people, a different complexion would very soon be put upon the present aspect of affairs not only on the Eastern but on the Western Front.

Rifles Thrown Overboard.

Two boat women were charged before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, with having in their possession five Winchester rifles without a permit. It is alleged by the prosecution that when the women, who were in a junk near the Harbour Office, saw some Revenue Officers approaching, they threw the rifles overboard, and recovered the same. Mr. A. M. Preston appeared to defend, and the case was adjourned.

DAY BY DAY.

ALL FALSEHOOD MUST BE A BLOT AS WELL AS A SIN, AN INJURY AS WELL AS A DECEPTION.—Baskin.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the second anniversary of the torpedoing of the British transport *Marquette* in the Aegean Sea.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 9 1/8d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

For the Troops.

We desire to acknowledge with thanks a bundle of periodicals for the troops from the Pakhoi Customs Club.

Signs of War Bonds.

We are informed by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation that they have received a telegram from their Singapore Office stating that issues of Straits Settlements 6 per cent Loan Bonds will close on 14th November.

Japan's Finance.

We have received from the Consul General for Japan in Hongkong a copy of the seventeenth Financial and Economic Annual of Japan, which, in maps, diagrams, and tabulated statements gives a wealth of information regarding the financial outlook of the country.

Not Wanted in British Ports.

A Chinese who had been banished for life from Penang, and is not allowed to be in any British port, was found in Hongkong yesterday, and charged before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Magistracy this morning. He was sentenced to one year's hard labour.

Live Fowl in Trousers.

When a coolie was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistracy this morning, it was stated that he was found in Canton Road, Kowloon, with a live chicken hidden in his trousers. Having first stated that the fowl had been given him, he subsequently admitted that he had stolen it. His Worship passed sentence of one month's hard labour.

Manslaughter Charge.

The case in which two Chinese youths are charged with the manslaughter of a little girl, aged four years, was again before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning. The facts, as alleged by the prosecution, are that the lads were driving a truck down Queen Victoria Street, when they knocked the girl down, the truck pressing over her. Dr. Macfarlane stated that the girl's head was nearly cut in two. Mr. A. Reiton, an American missionary, of Kowloon, who saw the affair, stated that in his opinion the truck got out of control. Mr. Leo D'Almada appeared to defend, and the case was adjourned.

An Amah in Trouble.

An amah, who was employed at 516, Queen's Road West, was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing from her mistress five pairs of gold bangles, one pair of pearl-mounted silver bangles, and three gold rings, of the total value of \$631. Inspector O'Sullivan stated that the defendant's mistresses went out last night and when they returned found their boxes broken open and the jewellery gone. Defendant was seen in the room just previously. The property had not been recovered, and he would like a remand to search the pawnshops. The case was adjourned until Monday morning next.

St. George's Society.

The Honorary Treasurer of the Society of St. George, Hongkong, will be glad to receive from the few members who have not yet paid their entrance fee as well as subscription for this year, in all \$7.00, so that the accounts may be brought up to date before the annual meeting. Members of the Society are also reminded that the Honorary Secretary is prepared to receive names of other Englishmen for membership when proposed and seconded by members. Names thus submitted are passed on to the Committee for approval and they will be notified in due course of their election. Remittances should be sent to the Honorary Treasurer, Mr. N. J. Stubb, Hongkong, and Shanghai Bank.

EXCITING AFFAIR.

Attempted Armed Robbery in Typhoon Refuge.

The story of an exciting attempted armed robbery in the Yau-mat-ti Typhoon Refuge was told by Inspector Gordon to Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, when four men were charged with having in their possession offensive weapons, to wit, knives, and also with assaulting two boat women and wounding them.

Inspector Gordon said that on Tuesday night, at about 8.45, a passenger boat, in charge of two women, was alongside the Lee Kee Wharf, Yau-mat-ti, plying for hire, as they were permitted to do inside the refuge. The four men came down to the sampans and pointed in the direction of Tai Kok Tsui, saying they wanted to go there. When about 200 yards from the shore, the men attacked the women, trying to gag them with oranges, a very common form of gagging. The women put up a very good fight, one receiving a stab wound from a knife. Eventually the boat was upset and all six persons were thrown into the water. Two watchmen on the interned German launches heard the shouts and police whistles were blown from a P. and O. lighter. Two of the men were rescued by the watchmen on the German launches, as was also one of the women defendants and one woman was picked up by the people on the P. and O. lighter. Two of the men were found to have oranges and wire in their possession, and all were taken to the Water Police Station. The fourth man, who must have been hanging on to the chain of the P. and O. lighter without being seen for over three-quarters of an hour, eventually shouted out "Save life!" and was pulled out.

Inspector Gordon added that it was just about a year ago that a similar case occurred, two women then being drowned. One woman in the present case was still in hospital suffering from a wound in the neck and one of the defendants had received a stab in the hand. The women at the time were wearing gold bangles and rings. The defendants had given very poor excuses.

His Worship decided to hear the case on Wednesday morning next.

POLICE RESERVE.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D.S.P. (R.), state:—

Parades.
Platoons etc, will parade at Central Station under own Commanders at 5.30 p.m. as follows:—
Nos. 3 and 4 Platoons (No. 2 Co.)—Tuesday, October 30.
Nos. 5 and 6 Platoons (No. 2 Co.)—Wednesday, October 31.
Nos. 7 and 8 Platoons (No. 3 Co.)—Thursday, November 1.
No. 2 Platoon (No. 1 Co.)—Friday, November 2.
No. 1 Section (No. 1 Co.)—Friday, November 2.
No. 2 Section (No. 1 Co.)—Tuesday, October 30, at Water Police Station.
Ambulance Platoon.—Thursday November 1st.

Recruits.
Recruits of all units will parade at Central Station on Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays at 5.30 p.m. commencing Monday, October 29.

Executive.
All Company Sergeant Majors, Platoon Commanders and Warrant Officers will attend at Headquarters Club to-morrow, Friday, 26th October, at 6 p.m. Uniform optional.

Nineteen Defendants.
Nineteen defendants figured in a gambling case before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistracy this morning, one man being charged with keeping a gaming house at 148, D. M. Vaux Road West, six men and twelve women being charged with playing. It appeared that eleven of the women came from the central district. The keeper was fined \$200 and each of the players was fined \$4.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

A Splendid Winter Programme.

A very interesting statement has been made by Mr. J. J. Blake, manager of this popular house of entertainment, regarding his winter season. He informs us that the greatest care has been taken in the choice of productions. The Victoria, he says, has already prepared on very large lines for winter bookings, and, despite the fact that cinema audiences are getting very hard to please, owing to the large productions already presented, we have every reason to believe that the public will be fully satisfied this winter, as no expense has been spared to cater for patrons.

"Concerning 'serial pictures,' which are so much appreciated by cinema-goers, we have arranged," says Mr. Blake, to screen first "The Grip of Evil," with Jackie Saunders in the leading role. Other serials will follow such as "The Fatal Ring," featuring that most charming of all cinema stars, Pearl White, and another serial which is now being made in America, in which Creighton Hale, the popular Davy of the "Iron Claw," will take the leading role. We can also assure the public that some of the best production in other films will be screened.

First, we have "The Light that Failed," by Rudyard Kipling. Setting accommodation on the production of this film in the popular picture palaces in London was very hard to obtain. Then there is "Kick In," with a new cinema star, Mollie King; then "Sunshine and Gold," in which the ever-clever baby star, Mary Osborne, will be seen; then "The Recoil," with Lillian Gish in a prominent part; as well as "The Last of the Carnabys," and many others. In every programme a place will be retained for a complete set of Gazette and official war films, including the already appreciated pictures, "The Annals of the War," issued by the French Military authorities.

"The comic part has also been very carefully studied, and some of the most funny and screaming films have been obtained and everything objectionable has been rejected. Every programme will also contain educational and scenic films. Finally, it is my desire to fully satisfy the tastes of all patrons. Every thing put on the screen at this hall will be the cream of filmland, and every class will be carefully catered for, adults and children alike. My winter season will commence at the termination of the "Camoes" visit with the "Grip of Evil" and the "King's Game" featuring Pearl White and Sheldon Lewis.

CRICKET.

C.R.C. v. Craigengower.

The following will represent the C.R.C. against Craigengower on Saturday at 2.15 p.m. on the C.R.C. ground:—Ng Sze Kwong (Capt.), Ho Hen Yau, Ng Sze Yuen, Ho Wing Kin, Yew Man Chuan, G. Lee, Chow Fat Kwong, H. Ching, Wong Po Kung, Wei Lee Son, and Wong Kwok Kwong. Reserve, J. Wong.

K. C. C. v. Civil Service.
To be played at King's Park at 2.15 p.m. on Saturday. The K. C. C. team will be:—J. P. Robinson, J. Stelker, P. H. Cobb, K. Macaskill, A. de Sores, R. Pertonji, J. H. Mead, W. T. Elson, D. E. S. Hodge, C. J. Stapleton, L. J. Mackenzie.

The following will represent the Civil Service:—E. W. Hamilton (Captain), B. W. Bradbury, D. M. Goodall, W. Dixon, W. H. Edmunds, F. J. Ling, R. O. Withell, T. McCormack, K. W. Wood, J. C. Fletcher and P. T. Lambie. Reserve:—S. E. Alder, man. Umpire, W. H. Woolley. Scorer, W. Fincher.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

The gaily bedizened Kaiser, when he ridiculed the mber black of Mr. Gerard, and likened him to a crow and an undertaker, was repeating a jibe which brought a sharp retort in the same capital. Bancroft, the historian, when Ambassador at Berlin, was twitted in the same way upon the same subject. Why were not Americans sent to Court clad "like Christians" rather than as many undertakers? Bancroft expressed himself equally surprised at the question. "How could we be more appropriately dressed at European Courts, where we represent the burial of monarchy?" he quietly answered.

Even American Ambassadors are mortal and, like the rest of us, occasionally trip in their English, and Mr. Gerard is no exception to the rule. He trips where Dickens did—over the word "mutual." He tells us that Germany proposed "a mutual speaking of America" by herself and Great Britain. She very certainly did not, for had such a proposal been carried into effect it would have involved a return speaking of the two European Powers by America, in exchange for the chastisement she received from them.

In the old days, three score years ago, it would not have been necessary for the Kaiser to seek to inveigle England into an alliance to "spunk the Monroe doctrine" in Mexico. Doyle, our Charge d'Affaires there, spunked it single-handed! Among the flags captured by Mexico from the Texans there was by accident a British flag, and although warned by the fiery Doyle, the authorities exhibited it with their Texan trophies. He instantly applied for the removal of the affront, but was refused, both by the Mexican Foreign Minister and by the President.

This was not to be borne by our grim patriot. He calmly stormed the box where it hung, and seized and marched off with the bunting in triumph. Then, sitting down at his ease, he kindly but firmly buried defiance at the Mexican Republic and declared war upon it. At any rate, he decided diplomatic relations severed, which is the same thing. It was not until the horrified Prime Minister, Lord Aberdeen, heard at home what the man of wrath had been up to that relations were resumed. But we kept that flag.

A worthy paleontologist who has just passed from the scene of his labours amid the fossil remains of prehistoric reptiles must have faced not a little opposition to his researches. One of Huxley's scientific meetings was interrupted by a worthy, simple-hearted clergyman. It was wrong, he asserted, to disturb the fossil fragments of the Silurian period, for they might be the bones of fallen angels precipitated into the slime after the Deluge! "He was the only honest man present; for he believed, the rest of us only speculated," was Huxley's genial comment on the incident.

Equally honest, no doubt, was the simple-minded Methodist who, when the sinking of wells in the oil districts was becoming common in the United States, petitioned the President to stop the sinking of any more wells. He averred it was flying in the face of Providence, who was storing up the oil there in view of the future burning of the world.

The wisdom of the decision to hand over recruiting to the civil authorities at Home continues to be illustrated brilliantly. At a London Medical Board at which I waited nearly six hours to be reclassified, writes a correspondent, "there were also called up a hunchback, a man aged 62, and a soldier twice wounded in the war, discharged, and in receipt of a pension." This is quite in keeping with the calling up of a man who had been reported missing in the war.

"THE CAMEOS."

A Splendid Change of Programme.

There was quite a large audience at the Victoria Theatre last night when the Cameos submitted what is known as their "No. 3 Programme" in which many new items appear. In every respect the programme was a delightful one and the "Cameos," whether in concert or in individual pieces, gave an excellent account of themselves. Mr. Athol Tier and the Company in the Ensemble "We want to Sing" gave the new programme a splendid send off and the two solos which followed were equally delightful; the first being "A Bachelor Gay," by Mr. Gerald Osborne, and the second "Jingle Johnny" by Miss Peggy Rose. Mr. Malcolm Prentice's violin solo "Valse Triste" lent pleasing variety to the programme and was greatly appreciated. In a funny song with a funny title "Grumble of the Humble Bumble Bee," Miss Rhoda Windrum was very charming. Then followed the "Cameos" in a concerted topical song, "The Dollar Goes up Higher," "Flora Belle" was admirably sung by Miss Lyle Jeffries, who is always most attractively vivacious. Miss Lilian Gascoigne sang "Land of Hope and Glory" and was deservedly, encored. Mr. Athol Tier's contribution "The Police will get me before Long" gave this comedian great opportunities for his inimitable drolleries. His eccentric dance which followed was one of the most enjoyable items of the evening. Mr. Osborne, in the second part, had a song that suited his fine baritone voice extremely well in "Peg of my Heart." Another pleasing solo was that by Miss Jeffries "Never do for Me." The popular ditty "Hypnotised" was very gaily sung by Mr. Tier and Miss Rose and in the "Gobby Man" dance that followed they were heartily applauded. "A Musical Interlude" by Miss Gascoigne and Mr. Prentice took the form of a medley of Scottish songs in which the voices of both singers blended exquisitely. The programme, which was an all-round excellent one, concluded with Mr. Kitt's extremely amusing Farceful Absurdity entitled "Our Baby" in which Miss Windrum, Miss Jeffries, Mr. Tier and Mr. Kitt took part, and when it is said that Mr. Tier was the "Baby" though, as was stated in the play, he looked more like a young girl, enough is said to indicate the rollicking nature of the play, which is really a cleverly constructed little piece containing many smartly funny witticisms.

PORTUGUESE WATCHMEN.

A Fight at Kowloon Docks.

Two Portuguese were the parties in an assault case heard by Mr. J. K. Wood, at the Police Court this morning. The complainant was A. J. Carneiro, a watchman at the Kowloon Docks, and the defendant J. Beltrao, also a watchman in the employ of the same works. Mr. Leo D'Almada, who appeared for the complainant, said that the complainant, who was senior watchman, had occasion to report the defendant some time ago and in consequence of this the defendant waited for him outside the gates of the Dock and asked him why he was reported. Complainant replied that he was only doing his duty, when the defendant suddenly pounced upon him, struck him in the mouth and on the face, also knocked him down. It was a most unwarranted assault. Mr. J. B. Gardiner appeared for the defendant and characterised the matter as a fight between the men. Both were equally to blame. After hearing the evidence, his Worship fined defendant \$10 for disorderly behaviour.

Record Timber Price.

Twenty-four lots of timber on Lord Tredgar's estate realised by auction at Newport, Mon., the record sum of \$13,602.

BILLIARDS.

Garrison Challenge Cup.

In the Soldiers' Club last night, 88th Coy. R.G.A. had things much their own way in their game with the R.A.M.C. At the commencement of the session they were leading by 12 points but, as the result of the evening's play, increased it to 274. There were no large breaks, but all the games were fast ones. Full scores were—

R. A. M. C.	88th Coy. R. G. A.
Colonel G. B. Oriepe 92	Corpl. Gillard 200
Sgt. Clark 149	Gunn. Curtis 200
Lieut. Murray 97	Bomr. Drummond 200
	600

SOUTH CHINA UNREST.

Things Now Quiet at Waichow.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows under date of October 24:—

The Tachun and the Civil Governor have jointly notified that the incidents at Waichow are merely the act of the Commander, Chan Tai-kee, who has refused to obey order. The Assistant Commissioner has reported that the affair has been settled, the Canton soldiers arriving on the 22nd. There is now no order, but the Commander has fled.

Lun Chi-luk, the commander of the troops fighting at Pok Lo, has been ordered to proceed as quickly as possible to Waichow and to take over the administration there.

It is reported that the Tachun of Kiangsi has despatched about three hundred soldiers, well-equipped, to various points in the vicinity of Tai Tu Hill, in order to bar the Canton troops from marching into Hunan.

In a telegram, the Tachun of Hupoh requests Luk Wing-ting not to mobilise troops for attacking a neighbouring Province, but to put national welfare above everything else. He (the Tachun) is willing to act as mediator, and he requests Luk to send a representative to Hupoh.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

The following is extracted from "Routine Order" No. 4, dated October 18, 1917, and is published for information:—

Recognition of Voluntary Aid Detachments.

"The Women's V. A. D. notified in Hongkong Government Gazette of 25th February, 1915, will in future be known as No. 1 V. A. D. Hongkong. Men's Detachments have now been formed from the existing Divisions of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas in Hongkong. These Detachments will be numbered consecutively from No. 2. The Voluntary Aid Detachments (Men's and Women's) are under the control of Mr. Edwin Ralphs, Officer in charge of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas in Hongkong.

"The Men's Detachments are recognised and attached to the Hongkong Defence Corps for all ambulance duties which may be required. When ambulance duties are required in connection with field days, camps, lig gun drill etc., the Officer in Charge, St. John Ambulance Brigade, will be notified by the S.M.O., H.K.D.J., who will state the strength required to attend for such duty, and the time and place of parade. The Detachments will then parade as required under their own officers, and will come under the orders of the Senior Officer H.K.D.C. present for as long as they remain duty."

YACHTING.

Saturday's Opening Cruise.

The Royal Hongkong Yacht Club is to hold its opening cruise on Saturday, and a most attractive programme has been arranged. At the close, the prizes will be distributed by Mrs. Pollock. The band of the 18th Infantry is to play selections during the afternoon, and tea will be served on the lawn. The attendance of ladies and friends of members at the Club House from 2.30 p.m. (the starting time for the 1st race) onwards is desired. The programme is as follows:—

Cruiser Race.
Event 1.—2.30 p.m.—Alternative Courses:—(1.) Kowloon Rock (S), Channel Rock (S.) Distance, 4½ miles. (2.) Kowloon Rock (S), Channel Rock (S), Evenden Beacon (S). Distance, 6½ miles. The course to be sailed will be decided upon at 2 p.m. and communicated to competing yachts on the starting line.

Handicap.
Ladys Jane (ex "Miranda") ... Scratch.
Feathers ... 20 secs. per mile.
Dorothy II ... 40 "
Niche (ex "Sooty engden") ... 40 "
Queen Bee ... 50 "
Mist ... 90 "
Vera ... 90 "
Irene ... 90 "
Vesper ... 120 "
Helen ... 120 "
One Prize for 1st of class.

Handicap, one Design, Heyward Hays and Gael Classes.

Ladies Race.
Event 11.—3 p.m.—Course: Kowloon Rock (S), Channel Rock (S), Meyers East Bay (P.) Distance, 4½ miles.

Handicap.
Dione ... Scratch
Rolls ... 05 secs. per mile
Jessie ... 25 "
Diana (ex Kathleen) ... 45 "
Colleen ... 45 "
Aileen ... 60 "
Daphne ... 120 "
Ailsa ... 120 "
Berta ... 120 "
Halcyon ... 120 "
Lyebeth ... 150 "
Dawn ... 150 "
Sirius ... 150 "
Dorothy ... 150 "
Thecla ... 155 "
Toinette ... 155 "
Gael ... 155 "
One prize for 1st of each class.

Scratch Four Oars.
Event III.—4 p.m. R.H.Y.C. (2 crews); V. R. C. (1 crew); Middlesex Regt. (1 crew).

TONE UP YOUR STOMACH.

There is no tonic for the stomach that is not a tonic for every other part of the body. But the stomach depends, as does every other organ, on the blood for its energy. There can be no perfect digestion unless you have rich, red blood. This is scientifically true. The way, then, to tone up the stomach is to enrich the blood. If your digestion is off and your blood is thin, there can be no question about it. You need Dr. Williams' pink pills to restore strength to your blood; in addition, use care in the selection of your diet, and the stomach trouble will take care of itself. Stomach trouble is debilitating. Dr. Williams' pink pills are a tonic and build up the weakened system generally. Most stomach remedies try to digest your food for you. How much better it is to tone up the stomach so that it will do its own work as nature intended. There is no pleasure in eating predigested food. Tone up your stomach, then your appetite and digestion will soon be normal. You can obtain Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people from dealers everywhere, also post free, one bottle for \$1.50, six for \$8.00 from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Essex Street, Shanghai.

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TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of F. BLACKHEAD & COMPANY, to sell by Public Auction on

THURSDAY, the 15th November, 1917

at 12 o'clock (noon)

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

In One Lot

TWO CORRUGATED GALVANIZED IRON SHEDS

WITH STEEL FRAMES,

situate on

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(Blackhead's Soap Works)

Terms and conditions on application to

GEORGE P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer

TO BE LET.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the Handelsmaatschappij "Transmarina" has opened a Branch Office at Hongkong in the New Post Office Building.

HANDELSMAATSCHAPPY "TRANSMARINA."

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"JAPAN," having arrived Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 1st November, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by

DAVID HASSOON & Co. Ltd. Agents, Hongkong, 25th October, 1917.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"BEN LOMOND,"

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 1st November, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before the 7th November, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 1st November, at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by

GIBB LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents, Hongkong, 25th October, 1917.

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| D1374 | Battle Hymn | Gervase Elwes |
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Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.

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SHANGHAI, Nagasaki and Kobe	Kalori Maru Capt. Kon	T. 21,000 (SATUR., 27th Oct., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Kashima Maru Capt. Tozawa	T. 21,000 (WED., 14th Nov., at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI and Kobe	Saki Maru Capt. Yoshikawa	T. 12,500 (THURS., 25th Oct., at 11 a.m.

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PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	Kailong	27th Oct. at 9 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Anhui	27th Oct. at 4 p.m.
TIENSIN	Huichow	28th Oct. at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	30th Oct. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Shantung	1st Nov. at noon.

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Tililap	Amoy	29th Oct.	27th Oct.	Kobe
Tilimaoek	Saigon	29th Oct.	1st Nov.	Java
Tilipanas		29th Oct.	1st Nov.	Shanghai
Tililwong		29th Oct.	4th Nov.	Kobe

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Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Hailong ... J. W. Evans	(SAT.)	27th Oct., at 1 p.m.
Haitan ... A. E. Hodgins	(TUES.)	30th Oct., at noon.

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MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 27th Oct. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Wosang	Fri., 2nd Nov. at d'light.
MANILA	Taisang	Sat., 3rd Nov. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon. The line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war.

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MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

Seamen's Wages.

Our London correspondent states (says the Journal of Commerce of September 3) from a reliable source 'comes the information that it is the intention of the authorities to draw up a schedule of seamen's wages which will be uniform throughout the country. The idea has been elaborated by the Ministry of Shipping, and very shortly shipowners will receive a scale to which they will be asked to give their attention. We understand that this scale will embrace seamen, firemen, stewards, cooks, and bakers, and will apply to lines as well as to tramp ships. At the present time there are different rates, which has given rise to some little difficulties. It is understood that it is not the intention of the authorities to apply the principle to ship's officers at present, but undoubtedly that will follow. A London shipowner, interviewed on the subject, said that the system had both good and bad points, but as a war measure he believed it would be the best course to adopt, especially if ship's officers were included.

Argentine Impost on Shipping.

A Liverpool shipping firm (says the "Journal of Commerce" of September 2) has received a cable from their River Plate house to the effect that the Argentine Government in their new Budget propose that a freight tax of 50 cents gold (about 2s) per net registered ton should be levied upon all vessels entering the Argentine ports. This will mean very serious impost on both liners and cargo boats under the British flag trading regularly with the Plate. As all liners are requisitioned, and 97 per cent. of cargo boats, the expense will fall almost wholly upon the Government, i.e. the public funds. Furthermore, there is the danger of such a tax continuing after war conditions are over, which would materially influence steamship owners earnings. We understand that the matter has been brought before the attention of the Shipping Controller and of the Chamber of Shipping. To continue such a heavy tax, it is thought by many, would prove a boomerang policy for the Argentine Government to adopt, inasmuch as vessels in the grain trade would be diverted to centres other than the Argentine. The development of our colonies after the war and the great endeavour that will be made to create a larger surplus of grain for export will prove the rock upon which such a policy would break if an attempt was made to continue the impost when peace conditions obtain.

China Coast Gazette.

Mr. J. E. Richards, chief officer, Huichow, is on reserve. Mr. E. E. Moore, on leave, has gone superintending chief officer, Hsin Peking. Mr. C. S. MacAllister, superintending, Hsin Peking, has gone superintending second officer, Chusan. Mr. C. L. Charles, superintending, Sinkiang, has gone superintending second officer, Hsin Peking. Mr. D. Sutherland has been appointed superintending chief officer, Fatsan. Captain H. S. Malkin, from reserve, has gone master, Waishang. Mr. E. Tapell, acting master Waishang, has gone chief officer, same ship. Mr. E. A. Thompson, chief officer, Waishang, is on reserve. Mr. E. T. Olsen has been appointed second officer, Kutwo. Mr. A. J. Goldewyk, second officer, Kutwo, is on reserve. Captain C. D. Nicoll of the Yuensang, has gone master, Yusang. Captain C. Campbell, of the Yusang, is on reserve. Captain J. G. Laing, of the Haimun, is on reserve. Mr. C. E. Page has been appointed master, Haimun. Mr. J. Farrell, chief officer, Haimun, is on reserve. Mr. J. Ibbotson has been appointed chief officer, Haimun. Mr. J. Acock of the Kwongai, has gone chief officer, Kwongai. Mr. J. Cartwright, chief officer, Chingchow, has resigned. Mr. H. van den Berg has been appointed chief officer, Chingchow. Mr. A. Seaton, chief officer, Onlee, has resigned. Mr. R. Ferguson, has been appointed chief officer, Onlee. Captain J. Hill, of the Onlee, has resigned. Mr. J. S. Lewington, chief officer, Taise, has gone master, Onlee. Mr. J. S. Wilson has been appointed chief officer, Taise. Mr. J. Webster, chief officer, Suian, has resigned. Mr. J. A. Maxwell has been appointed chief officer, Suian.

Escaped German Prisoner

"Surrendered."

A German prisoner of war who escaped from the Lockhill Camp, surrendered himself a few days later.

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REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

THE REBELLIOUS MOVEMENT IN IRELAND.

London, October 24.
In the debate in the House of Commons on the Irish question, Mr. Lloyd George said Mr. Duke had striven to avoid endangering the usefulness of the Convention. The speeches of Devalera, the Sinn Féin leader, were cold-blooded incitements to rebellion. Therefore, in order to save the people, who honestly believed they are doing their best for their country, firm Government action was necessary. There were three things the Government ought to emphasise in the interests of Ireland. First, movement to rebellion cannot be permitted. The Germans nearly landed arms eighteen months ago. We know that arrangements are again in the making to lead arms. We know that this was partly done by Count von Bernstorff. Secondly, no Government can permit organisation for rebellion. The Premier then referred to the drillings and marching and exhortations of Devalera that they should study the mechanism of the rifle, and said that what was going on in Ireland was a deliberate attempt to enfil and urish thousands of young men, who, if they had been in this country, would have been completely enlisted. Thirdly, there was a lot of talk among Sinn Féin leaders which did not mean Home Rule or self-government, but separation or secession. There was a demand for the sovereign independence of Ireland. We had better say at once that under no conditions would Britain permit anything of that kind.

Answering Mr. Dillon, the Premier said that the Government had given an undertaking as to the formation of the Convention that if a substantial agreement were reached the Government would use the whole of their power and initiative to give effect thereto, in the form of an Act of Parliament.

Mr. Dillon:—I understand the Prime Minister to pledge the Government, immediately after an agreement is reached, to put a Bill before Parliament and pass it?

Mr. Lloyd George:—Certainly.

Mr. Bonar Law's motion was rejected by 211 to 68.

AMERICA AND ENEMY PROPERTY.

London, October 24.
Reuters' correspondent at Washington states that the new Enemy Property Trustees, on assuming office, "announced that credits of other property held by American firms for alien enemies, estimated at a value of hundreds of millions of dollars, would be subscribed to the Liberty Loan. He denied that plans had been made to seize enemy-owned real property, including stored cotton and other materials. He added that he had notified corporations and other business firms working with German or Germanic Allies' Funds that their normal business operations would be interfered with as little as possible.

BRITISH NAVAL LOSSES.

London, October 24.
The Admiralty announces that a destroyer has been sunk as the result of a collision. Two officers and twenty-one of the crew were saved. The armed mercantile cruiser Orama was torpedoed and sunk on Friday. There were no casualties.

WEEK'S SUBMARINISM.

London, October 24.
The Admiralty announce that the shipping arrivals during the past week were 2,748 and the sailings 2,639. Seventeen vessels over and eight under 1,000 tons were sunk. Seven were unsuccessfully attacked.

THE ESCAPED SUBMARINE.

London, October 24.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour stated that Britain had made representations to Spain regarding the escape of the German submarine. He was confident that the measures taken by Spain would prevent a repetition of such incidents.

BRITISH AIRMEN VINDICATED.

London, October 24.
Scientific explanations of the atmospheric conditions during the air raid of October 21 finally demonstrates that not only were British airmen not to blame, but actually primarily responsible for the Zeppelins arriving over France. Above a disconcerting ground mist were three distinct strata in the atmosphere, each with different air currents and winds. The highest of these, namely at 14,000 feet, was blowing at forty miles an hour from the north-west. It was into this strata that the aeroplanes forced the Zeppelins. Thus the latter were carried to France, where the authorities had been warned to be on the lookout for them and were easily able to deal with them in day-light.

STOP PRESS TELEGRAMS.

THE BATTLES IN THE WEST.

London, October 24.
A German official wireless message states:—Counter-attacks almost completely ejected the enemy from our defences on the southern edge of Houthalst wood. The French between the Ailette and the Ostel Heights encountered strong resistance and have not advanced, owing to heavy losses. Reinforcements later, supported by armoured cars, broke in our positions, reaching Allemand and Ohavignon. We withdrew from untenable positions, blowing up our advanced batteries. Simultaneous and repeated assaults to the south of Filain and also between Allies and Braye, failed.

GERMAN WITHDRAWAL ON RIGA FRONT.

London, October 24.
A German official message states:—Between the Gulf of Riga and the Drins, we withdrew on Sunday, without interruption, along a wide front.

ENEMY SUCCESSES ON ITALIAN FRONT.

London, October 24.
A German official message states:—The Austro-Germans this morning captured the foremost Italian positions near Flich Tolmino, and also the northern portion of Bainsizza.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

ISLINGTON BY-ELECTION.

London, October 24.
The by-election at East Islington resulted: Smallwood (Conservative), 2,706; Baker (who favours air reprisals), 1,033; Bernard (representing the New National Party), 513.

FRENCH CABINET CRISIS SETTLED.

Paris, October 23.
The Cabinet crisis has been settled, all the Ministers remaining in office except M. Ribot, Minister for Foreign Affairs, who is replaced by M. Barthou.

THE IRISH DEBATE.

London, October 23.
Replying in the House of Commons to the motion of Mr. Redmond, passed on October 10, Mr. Duke said that there were still at the population of Ireland in such numbers and under such circumstances as to make the Government of Ireland impossible. These were determined to create terrorism in the country in order to achieve their object. This was being done regardless of the public interest of Ireland, with pecuniary resources characterised of a rebel organisation, both prior to the rebellion and to-day. The Irish administration was not more prodigal of expense than the pursuers of this mischievous object. Many Irishmen represented to him that the Government should run every reasonable risk rather than do anything which would cause a controversy which might affect the Convention. On the other hand men from various parts of Ireland were threatened at present and in the future by the rebel movement. There was the greatest alarm that now, when it was hoped that the Convention would devise a solution for the Government of Ireland, it might be made actually impossible. Some desired passivity in the face of the most illegal and most dangerous action, while others believed that unless freedom from disturbance was maintained, the Convention must be defeated by it. The debate of the Convention was decided to be the object of the agitation. The troubles in Ireland during recent weeks arose because the Convention was doing well. The design of the Sinn Féin leaders required the failure of the Convention and they were at present manoeuvring with the object of creating a situation in which the Convention would appear hopeless. The Government would do its best to suppress such criminal acts. No criticism should prevent any government of a civilised country using any means to prevent citizens being led to deeds of violence and criminal misconduct. It would be the Government's duty to see that those so leading them should not persevere in that course. While we hoped that a new constitution for Ireland was in the making, and while the mass of Irishmen were satisfied that they could keep the controversy within bounds, there would be no arrests. Nothing would be more helpful to the propaganda of secession than embarkation upon a policy of arrests. There would be no needless arrests.

Mr. Aquith emphasised the importance of saying nothing and doing nothing at present to prejudice prospects of reconciliation in Ireland. He thought he was not over sanguine in hoping that within a very few months the Government would be able to present to the House of Commons a scheme for the Government of Ireland, acquiesced in by a large majority of the Irish people.

A GERMAN ON GERMAN INIQUITIES.

Truth Told by Fearless Journalist.

For rather more than three years the world has waited to hear the truth about Germany from German lips. It seemed almost impossible that there should not be one man with the courage to bear witness against unexampled brutality, ruthlessness, and duplicity. Such a man, apt for the salvation of the Fatherland with truth-telling, has at last been found in Dr. Harry Stuermer, former correspondent of the *Kölnische Zeitung*. Invalided from the army, after fighting in the Maurian Lake region, he was sent by his newspaper, in 1915 to Turkey, where he beheld the depths to which Turkish bestiality could descend, and took the measure of German cowardice and cynicism, which could aid and abet the Armenian massacres. Deeply moved to indignation, he sent reports of what he had seen back to Cologne, reports which the Censor suppressed, and for which he was dismissed by his employers. When he still persisted in outspoken condemnation of the Government, he was recalled to the colours, although declared absolutely unfit for service. How he finally managed to get to Switzerland is not known. But now, at the sacrifice of his whole future, without hope of reward in any direction, he publishes his book, "Two War Years in Constantinople," an indictment of Germany as terrible and damning as any brought against her by her enemies.

He begins his testimony with his service in the Maurian campaign, when he met many officers who had come from Belgium and who frankly told the same stories of German terrorism as those which appeared in the Bryce report. Stuermer's immediate superior was most prolific in this type of reminiscences:

"When we wanted to make a requisition or plunder a house, we had a very simple form of procedure: one of my men was ordered to slip a Belgian gun through a cellar window into the house in question. Then we made a search for hidden weapons; if we found only one rifle, we were ordered to confiscate everything, without pity, and bring away the people."

One of the best-known German correspondents, Paul Schneider, who, says Stuermer, cynically tells the truth in private, but publishes what the Government prescribes, told him that when he was in Belgium he saw much worse things than this. He assured Stuermer that "there had been thousands of cases of women and young girls of the best Belgian and French families" assaulted by German soldiers who remained unpunished in most instances.

Stuermer proceeds to tell of the things he himself saw in Constantinople, with his own eyes, as well as what he was told by Ger-

man eye-witnesses. He beheld the commencement, in Constantinople, of that terrible via crucis upon which thousands of refined Armenian men, women, and children were forced to set out, and which, if fate were kind, ended in death out on the desolate plains of Asia Minor. In the parched shores of the Euphrates. For months he was a daily witness of troops of Armenians driven through the streets of Pera for deportation to the railway station. Each city quarter had to deliver its quota of victims. The men and boys went on foot, the women, crowded in street cars, every evening, down to Galats. His wife, passing the police station, on the main street of the European quarter, one day, heard the groans of an Armenian who, as the policeman informed her, was being tortured. Stuermer himself did not witness what happened to these unfortunates on their way to destruction in the interior; nor did he personally see what was done in Anatolia and Armenia proper to the Armenian peasants. But he was told by individual Germans, men of humane instincts, who had been horrified bystanders, that nothing written about the Armenian massacres can possibly have been exaggerated. It does not need the corroboration of his fellow-countrymen, the German missionaries on the spot, who have been equally outspoken on this subject, to induce belief in Stuermer's honesty. His graphic and passionate account of what he saw and heard of itself compels belief.

Having established Turkish "boundless" guilt in the Armenian slaughter, the "most terrible massacre since Nero's day," he proceeds to accuse Germany as the Pilate of a whole race. "Consciencelessness, cowardice, cynical levity" are some of the terms with which he brands his own official countrymen who deliberately washed their hands of the blood of almost a million human beings. "How do I come to make such a terrible charge?" he asks. "Because of the fact that when the Armenian Patriarch used to come to our Ambassador with tears in his eyes, begging for help—and I witnessed this scene more than once at our Embassy—no interest was shown for anything but German prestige, wounded vanity, but never any compassion for the fate of the Armenian people." The Germans, he says, had Turkey absolutely in hand, and could have put an end to the massacres at once, had they earnestly desired. So much for his indictment of official and diplomatic Germany. He also makes a much more fearful accusation against individual officers, who were more fiendish than the Turks themselves and assisted in the deportations at certain places in Asia Minor. Unbelievable as it may seem, German officers were found who, when the Ottoman authorities had not the heart to fire on women and children taking refuge within doors, turned their guns on the buildings and engaged in "artillery practice."

Stuermer knows that the German

WAR COMFORTS.

More Work by "Our Little Bit Society."

"Our Little Bit Society" has to-day sent to Messrs. Shaw, Tones and Co. two cases of war comforts to be forwarded as follows:—

To The Commandant, "The Chestnuts," Sheldford Red Cross Hospital, Oambs, England.—360 rolled bandages, 103 suits pyjamas, 52 white woollen knitted belts, 50 pairs white woollen bed socks, 18 white woollen caps, 49 eye bandages, 13 khaki woollen caps, 14 many-tail bandages, 25 pairs cloth slippers.

To The Matron, Hospital Auxiliaire, 113 Bonaparte, France.—336 rolled bandages, 15 pairs stretcher boots, 70 eye bandages, 25 pairs cloth slippers, 115 flannel vests, 16 pairs white woollen bed socks, 6 white woollen caps, 5 quilts, 5 pillows, 5 bags swabs, 1 lot magazines.

"OUR DAY" SALE OF ROSES.

As we are going to Press we receive from Mr. L. N. Lefe, the Hon. Secretary of "Our Day," a list showing the individual amounts collected in the various times used by ladies selling roses in the morning. The receipts from this source total \$10,301.40.

Minister's German Wife.

The Rev. Gustave Francis Beck and his wife, of Bristol, who went for holidays to Ilfracombe without notifying their change of address, were fined \$10. Mr. Beck is a Unitarian minister, his wife is German born, and it was stated she had two brothers fighting in the German army.

French Champion Cyclist Killed.
The *Paris Journal* announces the death of M. Francis Lafourcade, the champion cyclist, who was killed while carrying out his duties of patrolling the coast as a non-commissioned flying officer. His machine capsized and the bomb he was carrying burst. Lafourcade and his observer were both killed.

Embassy had received complaints about a case of this kind, which were forwarded to Berlin without result.

This book by Dr. Stuermer a native German, of unquestioned patriotism, who served faithfully at the front till his health was shattered, a man of well-known honesty, courage, and uprightness, is bound to make a deep impression outside of Germany as well as within her boundaries. For such a publication cannot be excluded by any amount of vigilance. It will cross the border in the heads and hearts of travellers returning from Switzerland, if in no other way. Meanwhile Dr. Stuermer himself must be regarded as an ornament to the profession of journalism—a newspaper man with the courage for truth.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Gold Movement in America.
The American Federal Reserve Board reported on August 6 that the import of gold into the United States amounted to \$318,598,000 between January 1 and July 13 of this year, as compared with \$220,037,000 during the same period last year. On the other hand, the exports during the former period amounted to \$220,387,000, as compared with \$72,826,000 during the latter. The Reserve Board states that the imports of gold subsequent to August 1, 1914, exceeded the exports by \$1,168,970,000.

Chinese Cotton.
Dated October 18, Messrs. J. Spunt and Co.'s weekly cotton market report states:—The cotton market, during the past week, continued firm and a large business, both local and for export, is reported at ruling rates. On the other hand, the continued decline in Siam is causing some anxiety in some circles, with the result that at the close the market shows signs of weakness. Arrivals are improving daily and are in the neighbourhood of about 10,000 piculs. The quality of the long stapled grades leaves nothing to be desired and is said to be better than many years past. The Hankow and Tientsin markets are reported to be very firm and prices there are about 1½ to 2½ per cent higher when compared on a parity with local rates, Japanese and foreign exporters being the leading buyers. The situation therefore has become one that has to be watched most carefully, and fluctuations may be the order of the day, pending decided news as to the outcome of the crops of the world generally. Tone of the market, Easy.

Rumoured U.S. Embargo on Japanese Silk.
There have lately been many rumours regarding a restriction or prohibition on the import of raw silk said to be contemplated by the U.S. Government. Some say that they have authoritatively learned that the prohibition is certain and imminent, while others dismiss the statement simply as a fabrication designed to force down prices. In the absence of any official information it is difficult to say which is true, but the latest advice received by certain leading traders in raw silk go to show that the rumour about the prohibition are not well-founded. According to the Mainichi, both Messrs. Hara and Co. and the Raw Silk Company have just received telegrams saying that the rumour is absolutely groundless. The dispatch to the Raw Silk Company adds that according to a statement made by President Wilson, the proposed Bill for the prohibition of trading with the enemy does not involve any provisions affecting raw silk. The authorities of the Yokohama Specie Bank are also said to take the view that the rumour is merely a fabrication.

U.S. Canned Foods Abroad.
The American canning industry is the largest in the world, and the development of an increased export trade depends to a great degree upon the education of the people in foreign countries to the variety and wholesomeness of American canned foods. As a step toward acquainting foreign peoples with American canned foods available for export, processes of canning, system of grading, and methods of packing, the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has issued a bulletin providing this information. Undoubtedly, as a result of the war, American products have become much more widely known abroad, and on the conclusion of hostilities, the normal field will be found to have greatly broadened. The bulletin, which has a large number of illustrations designed to show the exact sizes of the different grades of canned products and the processes of canning, has separate sections devoted to the preparation of raw material, blanching, stripping, exhausting, slicing, processing, and cooling. There are also chapters on food inspection and complete tables are included giving the number of cans to the case, the gross weight of the case, and the size of the case in which they are packed. These weights and measures are given in both the usual and metric units.

THE ISHII MISSION.

Some Frank Japanese Comment.

Mr. Ninomiya, the San Francisco correspondent of the *Osaka Mainichi*, reads an interesting article to his paper regarding the prospects of the Ishii Mission. He says in effect:—

"No Japanese has ever been accorded so enthusiastic a welcome in America as that now being extended to Viscount Ishii. It must not be forgotten, however, that generous hospitality often goes before a big demand; a popular Japanese saying has it, 'Have your wife about you when you are being treated to a sumptuous feast.' The question is whether Viscount Ishii is competent enough to bring home with him many presents besides being dined and wineed profusely."

"In dispatching the Ishii Mission to America, the Japanese Government had several objects in view. These objects were divided and exposed by many American papers prior to the arrival of the Mission at Washington. In regard to the question of removing the embargo on the export of iron and steel, which the American papers naturally assumed to be one of the missions with which Viscount Ishii is charged, they opined that the American Government should first obtain an assurance from the Japanese Government regarding the employment of Japanese vessels in the Allied cause. As for the immigration question, which they also believed to be among the missions of the Japanese Envoy, the American Press discussed it in anything but a favourable tone, saying that the question of Japanese bearing on the 'future of the country.' In this way, Viscount Ishii has been obviously greatly handicapped in the fulfilment of his duties. While he was being entertained at dinner in Washington, a very important event took place in the forwarding of America's reply to the Papal Peace Note. This reply was couched in very noble phrases which are above all criticism. It declares that America is fighting in the cause of justice, humanity, and democracy, but not for the promotion of selfish interests, territorial gains, or indemnities. In the face of such a fine proclamation of America's aim in the war, Viscount Ishii could not in reason or conscience refer to Japan's designs on the Marshall Group and Tsingtau, and so he had to assure the Americans that Japan was in agreement with America in her war aim, though as a matter of fact Japan is casting covetous eyes on the Marshall and Caroline Islands. It remains a question whether Viscount Ishii, who has demonstrated Japan's attitude in the war in this way, will ever succeed in satisfying the expectations of the bulk of the Japanese people."

"America declared that militarism was the foe of democracy, and that her sole object in taking up arms against Germany was to crush German militarism. This declaration has had the endorsement of Britain, France, and Japan. Seeing that Japan has declared herself to be in strict accord with America in this respect, it is only fair to conclude that she is firmly determined not to act in a manner contradictory to this avowal towards any nation in future, for if she should go back upon her word, her present Allies would be turned into enemies. But what a difficult thing it will be to draw a clear line between militarism and the armaments requisite for self-defence."

"During Viscount Ishii's sojourn in San Francisco, the *Chronicle* of that city penned an editorial to the effect that some Japanese publicists advocate the adoption by their Government of what they call an Eastern Monroe doctrine towards China, citing America as an example for imitation. It was, however, a great mistake, proceeded the San Francisco *Chronicle*, to view America and Japan in the same light. America had never demanded that Central and South America should give her rights and interests or political power. What she did was simply that when subjected to serious hami-

lition, she lodged protests with these countries and endeavoured to guide or co-operate with them to help forward their development. On the other hand, Japan was bent upon securing in China rights of working mines, police authority, and other political power. Such a policy the American journal disapproved as not being a true Monroe doctrine."

"Such a view of Japan's attitude is by no means confined to the San Francisco *Chronicle*. Many other papers hold that the constant attempts made by Japan to gain special interests or privileges in China are not in consonance with what is called the Monroe doctrine. Japan has publicly repudiated militarism, and subscribed to the protection of humanity, justice, and liberty, as advocated by America and other Powers. How is Viscount Ishii, who represents this Japan, going to make America recognise Japan's special rights in China, which is understood to form part of his mission?"

"One American paper observed that the United States could not recognise a certain 'contract' which Japan had concluded with China by taking advantage of the latter's weakness. China ought to give America the same rights as she gave to other countries. America could afford to ignore, the journal declared, the special contract that a certain country had extracted from China by the aid of her military and naval strength. I am not in a position to know what negotiations the Japanese Envoy contemplates opening with America in regard to the Chinese question, but at all events it is not likely, in the face of Japan's advocacy of democracy, that he will ask the Washington authorities to connive at Japan's interference in Chinese politics. Viscount Ishii will surely find it very difficult to reconcile Japan's attitude towards China with the principles of democracy."

While Viscount Ishii was still staying in San Francisco, a meeting of the Chinese Students' Club was held in the city, and Dr. Jordan, President Emeritus of the California University, was among the speakers. In the course of his remarks the Doctor said that Japan had no ability to guide or help China in the path of civilisation. It was quite useless, he declared, for Japan to speak of helping China while having no ability to do so.

"Dr. Jordan was correct in his estimate of Japan's ability. Japan has been starting various kinds of propaganda in China for many years, but she is still unable to gain the confidence of the country. To put it briefly, this is because Japan does everything with an eye to obtaining rights and interests. This is a policy altogether different from that which America adopts towards Mexico. The radical ideas permeating America's reply to the Papal Peace Note are at variance with the policy of the Japanese Government, which has annexed Korea, secured rights and interests in Manchuria, and is now contemplating more plans in regard to China. From the viewpoint of protecting democracy, humanity, justice, and liberty, America takes strong exception to forcible interference with, or the bringing of pressure upon, the weak. It must surely tax the brains of Viscount Ishii to the utmost to harmonise Japan's policy with the principle actuating America, and induce the latter country to recognise the former's special position in China."

"In short, although the Japanese Envoy may succeed in promoting diplomatic relations between the two countries in a general sense, yet he will probably be unable to gain much success in connection with the settlement of particular problems, for the harder Japan tries to carry her point in these matters the more unfavourably her position will be viewed by the American Government, and her demands are likely to call forth still greater demands from America. If the Japanese Envoy approaches the Washington Government with a request to remove the embargo on that export of iron and steel, the American authorities will put forward a demand regarding Japanese shipping. His reference to Japan's efforts in the Allied cause will be met by their assertion that America is determined to prosecute the war to the extent of 'defray-

SHELL SHOCK.

New Treatment for Nerve Shattered Soldiers.

Whatever else results from Dr. Thomas Lumden's advocacy of "ghost" methods for dealing with diseases arising out of the war—that are commonly bunched together under the name of "shell shock"—he appears in a fair way to prove that British landowners, gentlemen farmers, and others will gladly do all in their power to assist war sufferers in regaining their health.

Dr. Lumden informed a representative of *The Daily Chronicle* that the response to his recent appeal for "hosts" for the afflicted had been as splendidly generous as he had anticipated.

"Shell shock" is one of the problems of the war, and will be one of its most disastrous legacies, unless it can be dealt with as it arises. Institutional treatment becomes imperative for cases requiring constant medical watchfulness. But Dr. Lumden holds that the best results are likely to be obtained by sending patients to country homes, where they will become guests, and where they will be given the necessary quietude, work, recreation, distraction, and food to set them up again.

It was for aid of this character that he appealed, and many generous and patriotic gentlemen have offered to supply it.

What is called "shell shock" sometimes takes the form of neurasthenia, or nervous debility, which may arise simply from the fact that the patient has overworked himself. Another type is generally produced by some emotional cause, such as alarm resulting from being buried in the trenches, while distressing cases may have their source in the actual effect on the brain tissue of the concussion from an exploding shell.

The treatment of these types must vary according to their special characteristics. For the neurasthenic quiet rest and food are the essential, while for real shell shock the main thing is to re-educate the patient so as to restore his lost powers of control, and this can be done by directing his attention either to work or play. For both classes of patient the peace and fresh air of the country are of the greatest possible value.

Among those who have already responded with offers of accommodation are a member of the Peerage, the Dean of one of the oldest cathedrals, and, at least, a score of wealthy landowners; all of them anxious to help stricken victims of the war to regain physical and mental tone.

Escaped Naval Officer Rejoins German Navy.

An Amsterdam despatch of August 30 states that Naval Lieut. Otto Soberik, one of the few remaining survivors of the German Pacific squadron, which was defeated by the British off the Falkland Islands in December, 1914, has succeeded in returning to Germany, according to the *Zeitung of Eisleben*, Saxony. On arriving in Germany he immediately rejoined the navy.

ing a war expenditure of 20,000,000,000 and, by placing an army of 1,000,000 on the European front, and, worse still, they may demand that Japan send troops to Europe also. If the Envoy should bring up the question of the disposal of the Marshall and Caroline Islands, he will be asked whether Japan has entered the war for the purpose of extending her territory. Any reference to the China question will bring from the Washington authorities a declaration that America's war-aim is to punish the party who bullies the weak. Thus, it is to be feared that all Japan's demands will be rejected by America. If Viscount Ishii succeeds in accomplishing his mission in these adverse circumstances, his diplomatic ability will, indeed, be worthy of the highest praise. I cannot but sympathize with the Viscount in the difficult position in which he is now placed."

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

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